

an hour after the notice had been received at Buckingham Palace Sir Henry Legge, the King's equerry, called at Dorchester House with the condolences of both the King and Queen Mary. The King had made frequent inquiries concerning the health of the Ambassador during the last fortnight. Queen Alexandra sent a telegram of condolence through Mr. Ward, and the Princess Victoria, Queen Alexandra's daughter, sent a telegram to Mrs. Ward.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS INFORMED.

Members of the diplomatic corps were informed by the embassy, while many dispatches were sent from Dorchester House to relatives and friends in America, and all the American diplomatic representatives in European capitals were informed by the embassy. With the exception of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador here, who returned from Paris only late last night, all the members of the diplomatic corps called at Dorchester House during the afternoon, while many cable dispatches and other messages of condolence and sympathy were received.

The body will be taken to America for burial, probably in Sleepy Hollow, while a service in London will be arranged. Mrs. Reid hopes to sail on Saturday next, should her son reach England in time to accompany her, but in all probability the government will place a warship at the disposal of the family for the transport of the body of the Ambassador to the United States.

Mrs. Reid has been prostrated with grief. Dr. Hale White and Dr. Rowlands have remained with her since the death of the Ambassador.

Since his trip to America nearly a year ago, when he entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at his home, in Madison avenue, the Ambassador never fully regained his strength. On the return voyage to England he caught a cold, which resulted in a bronchial attack that he was unable to throw off before the coming of warm weather in the spring. Last winter was the first winter during his term of office in which he did not spend part of his time in the south of France to escape the vicissitudes of the London climate, but he considered his duty required his presence in London and insisted on remaining here. With spring came an opportunity to get rid of the bronchial trouble, but not a chance for the rest needed for a real recuperation, for he was compelled to enter at once upon one of the most arduous seasons of recent years, both in social and official affairs. By the time the season came to an end and he went to Harrogate, on August 4, he was much run down physically, and though he was a great deal stronger when he returned to town, on September 4, to prepare for the visit home which followed on September 28, the constant strain of the last several months had left him in a condition which was far from fit to withstand the severe tax he had planned for himself. The result was that when a bronchial attack came two weeks ago the physical strength to throw off the attack was not equal to the courage and energy which made so brave a show of power so long.

Whitelaw Reid, who came to England in June, 1905, spent some busy years here. The diplomatic duties are not so heavy in London as at some posts, but socially the American Ambassador is very much in demand and is more frequently called upon to deliver speeches and addresses than the other ambassadors.

MR. REID'S DAILY WORK.

Mr. Reid gave a deal of his time to his addresses, particularly those delivered at the universities, and his work began long before other men in his position would be astir. He dictated to his secretary or wrote for several hours before going to the embassy, where he was regular in attendance until illness overtook him, and there spent another three hours receiving visitors and attending to official correspondence. There were invariably engagements, official and unofficial, for the afternoon and entertainments for the evening, which made his day a full one. He was a member of several prominent clubs. These he very seldom visited, although a regular attendant at the meetings of the Roxborough, a club of book lovers, and the Titmarsh, a Thackeray club.

In fact, until the last he was very active in literary pursuits. One of the reasons he desired to give up the Ambassadorship and return home was that he might be enabled to write his memoirs, for which he had a mass of material and to which his friends continually asked him to give his time.

One of the last of the Ambassador's letters was written December 6 to Robert Donald, editor of "The Daily Chronicle" and a member of the committee of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary.

LATELY WRITTEN LETTER.

It began: "I am finding once more this week that there is never a convenient moment for being ill, but nothing has troubled me so much since the breakdown three or four weeks ago that followed my overwork in the autumn and early winter as to learn now that the physicians will not consent to my attending the public meeting at the Mansion House to help inaugurate your movement for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of peace between our two countries. I especially wish to be present because I regard this as an event of enormous importance, and I think that failure to give it such a celebration as should challenge the attention of the whole world would be a crime." After congratulating Mr. Donald on his work and writings in behalf of the celebration, the letter concluded: "If I dared to promise to be present at the Lord Mayor's meeting I would, and if by the time it comes I can escape so far from the thrall of the physicians, I surely shall be. In the mean time, I hope that the work is in as forward and promising a state in my own country as here. I am sure that the centenary could not have come at a moment more helpful for the peace of the world."

TRIBUTES OF PRAISE AND REGRET IN LONDON PRESS

Continued from first page.

gathered around him in this country, but as a heavy and irreparable loss to all who have the best interests of this country at heart. To Whitelaw Reid more than any other man the latest rapprochement between ourselves and our American cousins is due. Were it not that ties of blood and language seem on the face of them to make any other relation than amity impossible the work done by the late Ambassador would be received with more attention than has been the case. More striking ententes between ourselves and France and ourselves and Russia have naturally captured public attention for their very contrast to the mutual disquiet and suspicion which they displaced, but the steady and cordial ties that now bind us to the United States are perhaps of greater value to us and to the world's peace than either of the other two, and in building up this great and lasting sympathy Mr. Reid's work has been greater than that of any other man.

"There were many other sides to his character, many achievements that might well constitute the entire output of another man's energy, but the greatest though not the most conspicuous achievement of a noble and busy life has been the silent cementing of the twin branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it is that aspect of Mr. Reid's life work that Englishmen will bear in mind as we stand in thought beside him in his last sleep and offer to Mrs. Reid the deepest and sincerest sympathy the British people can extend to any one whose privilege and pain it is to feel as bitter personal bereavement what all the world grieves for as an international loss.

His Great Title to Fame.

"In 1897 Mr. Reid came to London as special envoy of the United States at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and in 1898 he was engaged upon the task that probably will be the longest remembered in connection with his name. He was one of the five American representatives entrusted with the task of making an honorable and lasting peace with Spain after the brief and completely successful war. There were many matters upon which grave disagreements had been reconciled, but the most important point of all, and that with which Mr. Reid's name was and always will be connected, was the annexation by the United States of the Philippines.

"He determined to play a broader and deeper game than at the time was entirely understood by the ordinary American politician. He insisted that the United States must annex the Philippines. No doubt Aguinaldo helped him to some extent, but the credit of forcing America's hand in this matter belongs to Whitelaw Reid. He won a reluctant assent from President McKinley and included in the treaty the formal taking over of the islands by the United States. It was not until a later date that the latter realized that they had in fact taken over a very much larger amount of territory than the Spaniards had ever dared or cared to administer themselves. Spain controlled merely the coast line, but America with characteristic thoroughness insisted on enforcing law and order to the very tops of the jungle clad mountain crests of the Philippines, and in doing so spent many millions of dollars and lost many thousands of valuable lives.

"It was this misunderstanding of the real issue that since provoked some criticism of Mr. Reid's policy, yet it was clearly a right one. Given the complications, commercial or international, that might arise in the Far East affecting American interests, there was no other course for the United States than to hold Manila Bay against all comers, and it would have been a compromise little creditable to the solid methods of American business management not to have done the work thoroughly when once the country's mind was set to it, but Mr. Reid had critics for a long time against him. There have been grumblings in the United States about the cost and unproductiveness of these first American colonies, and on a somewhat higher plane it has been objected that their acquisition and retention are contrary to the traditional policy of America. If that is the case, Mr. Reid must be credited not only with a foresight that made an action a wise move, if judged merely by the most recent history of the Pacific, but also with the courage to break off a bad old custom, a courage that is more required in democratic and up-to-date America than in the nominally more conservative atmosphere of the old country.

Concerning Dorchester House.

"Some comment was caused before his arrival in London by the knowledge that he had decided to make Dorchester House, Captain Holford's magnificent place in Park Lane, the American Embassy during his term of office. It was a departure from the customs of Ambassadors from the United States that was only rendered possible by the unfortunate tradition of supplying no permanent embassies to representatives abroad. Much has been said to induce the American government to fall in with the customs of other countries in this matter, but the innate conservatism to which reference has just been made has always stood in the way. Mr. Reid, with characteristic energy, determined to supply argument of another kind. Nothing is more likely to put right this not entirely insignificant little eccentricity than Mr. Reid's tenure of Dorchester House. Had there been an American Embassy in London no one could doubt that Mr. Reid would have contented himself with its dimensions, whatever they had been, but there was no American Embassy and in searching for a home for himself Mr. Reid cannot have been wholly unconscious of the fact that his tenancy of the finest private home in London would bring matters to a climax. He has been right.

"The difficulty of following Mr. Reid

JOSEPH H. CHOATE PAYS TRIBUTE TO DIPLOMAT

Predecessor Reviews Public Services of Mr. Reid at Home and Abroad, Giving Him High Place in History.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and Mr. Reid's predecessor in that post, said yesterday:

"The news of the untimely death in London this morning of our distinguished Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, will be received on both sides of the Atlantic with profound regret. Since the early days of the Civil War, when he won his spurs as a war correspondent, he had been a prominent and distinguished figure in our social and public life.

"As editor and proprietor of The Tribune, which he had made a most formidable and powerful factor in our political life; as Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the University of New York, as minister for four years to France, as one of the negotiators of peace with Spain after our Cuban war, as special ambassador on several occasions to Great Britain, as the Republican candidate for Vice-President with Harrison in 1892, and finally as an Ambassador to Great Britain for a longer term than any of his predecessors, except Richard Rush, he had become and was at the time of his death one of the best qualified and useful of our public servants.

Not a Ripple of Discord.

"From the day that he arrived in London, in June, 1905, until his death he was among the foremost of the men in diplomatic life from whatever country. His skill and tact, his wide and varied experience in public and political questions, his high character and suavity of manner enabled him to meet and successfully to treat the successive important questions that arose between the two countries, so that we can hardly recall a single ripple of discord during his term.

"His unbounded hospitality while in office, extended alike to the men and women of both countries, was a subject of general interest and comment in both. But he lived abroad as he

did at home, on the same scale and in the same style as his ample means warranted. But it has not in the least made it impossible or difficult for his successor, whoever he may be and of however moderate means, to fill the great office with distinction and dignity, as Franklin did in France and Lowell and Bayard, men of very moderate fortunes, did before him. It is a great mistake to suppose that the mission to England requires a millionaire, although, of course, the salary of the Ambassador should be raised and a suitable house for the embassy provided by the government.

"Mr. Reid's literary talents were of a high order, and his style finished and refined, enabling him to deliver admirable addresses in all parts of Great Britain which commanded approval and exercised good influences both there and at home.

Faithful to the Last.

"It had been evident to his friends for some time that his health had been steadily declining, but we had hoped that he would have lived to finish his term with that of the administration of President Taft, on which he reflected so much honor and credit abroad. To the very last his high ambition, his intense tenacity of purpose and unfailing sense of duty enabled him to discharge with fidelity the duties of his great office.

"I doubt not that the rare event of the death of our Ambassador while in office will be made the fitting occasion of an interchange of heartfelt condolences between the two governments to which the two great peoples of the English speaking race, which he had served so well, will give a hearty though sad response.

"To his noble wife and devoted children universal sympathy will be extended, and those of us, both here and in England, who enjoyed his personal friendship will mourn a severe personal loss."

is doubted by the fact that Dorchester House has set the tradition during the last six years. Few ordinary men would be able or willing to rival it, yet the tradition has been worthy of the great power Mr. Reid represented, and many would be sorry if the stone eagle which Mr. Reid set up over the great entrance to Dorchester House were removed, for it is not only in most thorough harmony with the house itself, but it is a souvenir of one of the most brilliant and successful ambassadorships that ever helped to endear one country to another.

Social Activities.

"Mr. and Mrs. Reid entertained splendidly both in Park Lane, and at West Park, Lord Lucas's country place, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire. They kept open house for their compatriots, and lost no opportunity of forging the social links that bind the old country to the new. In this connection it is interesting to recall the marriage of Jean Reid, their only daughter, to the Hon. John Ward, brother of Lord Dudley, but it must not be supposed that Mr. Reid had not done work for the United States as loyally, as disinterestedly and as well as if he had cared less for the social life of London.

"His work helped the United States even more than it helped us. In conclusion, there remains but to say once again that in Whitelaw Reid the English people have lost a close and loyal friend. Without neglecting his first duties for a moment, he found in England what we should like to regard as having been nothing less than a second home, and now that the parting has come we can look back over six years of the untroubled friendship and mutual self-esteem that, as we said at the beginning, has gone no short way toward the creation and encouragement of the friendly entente that now links the two shores of the North Atlantic."

Loss to Great Britain, Too.

"The Daily Chronicle" says: "The two great English speaking nations will to-day hear with profound regret of the sudden death of Whitelaw Reid. In him the American Republic loses one of its most distinguished and intellectual citizens, and one who not only maintained but raised to a still higher level the lofty traditions established by a long line of distinguished ambassadors who have represented the United States in this country. No little loss, too, is sustained by Great Britain, which was honored by the presence here of Mr. Reid, and which profited in many ways by his stay among us. Mr. Reid always strove to the uttermost to cement the bonds which bind England in peace and friendship to the great kindred nation in the West.

"America has had many famous ambassadors, yet she does not set herself to train them, relying upon finding them in all walks of life. In this way a great range of choice is available. From the worlds of arms, letters and business the United States picks its diplomatic representatives, and among the more distinguished names of her ambassadors that of Whitelaw Reid will hold a high and an honored place. The sincere sympathy of England will go out to the dead Ambassador's family and the United States for the loss of such a distinguished servant and citizen."

"The Daily News" says: "Whitelaw Reid was a figure of distinction in any assembly and his geniality had established him firmly in the affections of the English people. Not the least of his services to his country was his tenure of the ambassadorship in London. The last seven years have

seen the abolition of nearly every cause of difference or friction between England and the United States, among them obstacles that had obstinately resisted generations of diplomacy. In this good and notable work Mr. Reid's share will always be remembered. There are few consolations against death better than that it should take a man ripe in years and with his task well done."

"The Daily Chronicle" also prints an appreciation from Sydney Brooks, who recalls that Whitelaw Reid was principal guest and easily principal speaker at dinners innumerable. He distributed prizes at schools, colleges and institutions, he composed and delivered addresses on American notabilities and English authors and he publicly interested himself in many philanthropies. No occasion that promised to aid a better understanding between the English and American peoples appealed to his versatility or good nature in vain. He went everywhere and met every one. He got to know all classes and almost all corners of this country. He lent himself freely to the infinitely varied demands of English hospitality and never once relinquished a task which he ranked as among the first of his official duties—i. e., of doing all he could to interpret America to England.

"He became, in a word, an ambassador to a people as well as to a court, and though I heard him speak on many different occasions I cannot recall a single instance where he failed to hold and delight his audience. The freshness, point and colloquial aptness of his speeches always made them a feature of the evening."

"The Daily Graphic" says: "The United States has lost an eminent citizen and public servant and English society a genial and popular figure. For seven years Whitelaw Reid had filled the high position of American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and although perhaps less known to the general public than some of his distinguished predecessors, he represented his great country with tact, dignity and splendor and worthily upheld the best traditions of Anglo-American cordiality."

HAD MANY FRIENDS IN PARIS

News of Passing of Mr. Reid Elicits Deep Sorrow There.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Paris, Dec. 15.—Mr. Whitelaw Reid's death, news of which reached Paris this afternoon, elicits deep sorrow here among his many friends, both American and French. Mr. Reid during his term of office here as minister to the French Republic from 1889 to 1892 won the friendship and esteem not only of prominent statesmen but of those foremost in art, literature and science.

For instance, Louis Pasteur, the realizations of whose discoveries closely coincide with the period of Whitelaw Reid's residence here, was a warm friend of his. Among others who were in close touch with Whitelaw Reid in those days, and also later, when Mr. Reid was a member of the Hispano-American Peace Commission in Paris, in 1898, and who to-day express their profound regret at the news of his demise, are Alexandre Ribot, Gabriel Hanotaux, Senator D'Estournelles de Constant, Georges Clemenceau, Théophile Delcassé, Marquis de Ségur, Comte de Mun, Auguste Rodin, the sculptor; Léon Bonnat, the painter; Professor Pozzi, Professor Albert Robin, Arthur Hébrard, editor of "Le Temps"; Adrien Meyer, editor of "Le Gaulois"; Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Anatole France, the Duc de Loubat and many others.

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HAMPTON SHOPS

BLOW TO ROOSEVELT

May Prepare a Statement on Ambassador Reid's Death. Oyster Bay, Long Island, Dec. 15.—Colonel Roosevelt returned home shortly before noon to-day. After dinner he complained of feeling tired and said he would retire. When told by Miss Roosevelt that Whitelaw Reid had died, Colonel Roosevelt was deeply concerned. He had known Mr. Reid intimately for many years and the news of his death was a severe blow to him. Miss Roosevelt said her father could say nothing more at this time, but that he would probably prepare a statement when he went to Manhattan to-morrow. Colonel Roosevelt remained in his room and would see none but his family.

G. H. Squire

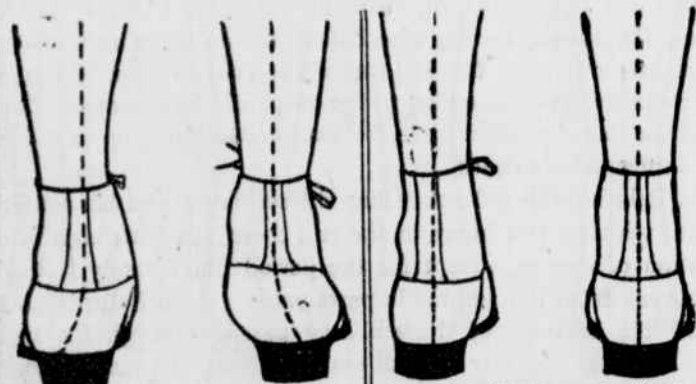
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PRESS CLUB TO ACT.

John Temple Graves, president of the New York Press Club, has called a special meeting of the board of trustees to-day to take action on the death of Mr. Reid, who was a life member of the club.

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